

COUNTY OF ZETLAND

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1962

Public Health Office,
Brentham Place,
LERWICK, August, 1963.

To

The Scottish Home and Health Department
The County Council of Zetland
The Town Council of Lerwick

Ladies and Gentlemen,


I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Public Health Administration of the County for the year 1962.

This report covers the last full year of Dr. S.A.B. Black's term of office as County Medical Officer. The material in the report was compiled by Dr. Black and it has fallen on me only to edit it.

It is indeed a privilege to have succeeded such an able and efficient Medical Officer of Health.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

William M. Prentice,
Medical Officer of Health.



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VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the year 1962. Figures for the years 1960 and 1961 are given for comparison. The figures given are corrected for transfers.

	<u>Zetland</u>			<u>Scotland</u>
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	
Population (estimated)	18,000	17,690	17,537	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	16.1	15.9	14.9	12.2
Death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution	10.5	10.4	9.7	
Live births (including illegitimate)	286	279	320	
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	15.9	15.8	18.2	20.1
Illegitimate birth rate (per 100 births)	5.2	3.9	3.4	4.8
Infant mortality rate	21	11	19	27.0
Deaths from tuberculosis (all forms)	-	1	-	
Death rate from tuberculosis (all forms)	-	0.06	-	0.08
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis	-	1	-	
Death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis	-	0.06	-	0.08
Deaths from principal epidemic diseases	2	7	-	
Death rate (per 1,000 population) from principal epidemic diseases	0.11	0.40	-	0.04

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the county in the middle of the year 1962 was 17,537 which was 153 less than the previous year. The rate of decrease of the population, unfortunately, showed no sign of diminishing.

The final report of the 1961 Census is not yet available. However, provisional figures are now to hand from this census and these illustrate the pattern of a falling landward population contrasted with a gradual increase in the population of Lerwick, but despite Lerwick's increasing population, there has been an overall loss in population of the county as is illustrated by the following table.

ZETLAND COUNTY

	<u>Population 1961</u>	<u>Population 1951</u>	<u>Population 1931</u>
	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Zetland County	17,809	19,352	21,421
Small Burgh	5,906	5,538	4,221
Landward	11,903	13,814	17,200
Small Burgh			
Lerwick	5,906	5,538	4,221
Districts of County			
Bressay	269	335	452
Delting	701	863	958
Dunrossness	2,093	2,470	2,704
Fetlar	127	161	217
Lerwick (Landward)	1,039	1,074	2,285
Nesting	434	563	822
Northmavine	816	1,054	1,343
Sandsting	956	1,225	1,552
Tingwall	1,624	1,658	1,531
Unst	1,151	1,112	1,341
Walls	669	830	1,102
Whalsay	872	986	1,010
Yell	1,152	1,483	1,883

The following table illustrates the decline in population in terms of the inhabited islands.

ZETLAND COUNTY/

ZETLAND COUNTYPopulation of Inhabited Islands

<u>Island</u>	<u>Population</u>	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1961</u> (Provisional)
Mainland	14,241	13,279
Made up thus: -		
Lerwick Burgh	5,538	5,906
Landward	8,703	7,373
Bressay	335	269
Burra Isles	648	654
Fair Isle	73	64
Fetlar	161	127
Foula	75	54
Muckle Flugga	3	3
Muckle Roe	110	103
Papa Stour	68	55
Trondra	54	20
Unst	1,101	1,148
Uyea	8	-
Vaila	6	9
Whalsay	859	764
Whalsay Skerries	127	108
Yell	1,483	1,152
Total Population	19,352	17,809

It can readily be seen that the rate of decline was by no means uniform. Indeed the Burra Isles actually increased in population as did Unst.

There were 262 deaths in 1962 which compares with 282 in 1961 and 289 in 1960. There were 320 births which compares with 279 in 1961 and 286 in 1960.

The main cause for the drop in population was emigration from this county to the south. Information about the nature of this drop can be obtained from Zetland Executive Council by studying the transfer of "doctors' cards" which occurs when families leave the county. It is of interest to note that the numbers leaving to live in other parts of Scotland exceed the numbers going to England or the dominions.

The figures for tuberculosis and for infant mortality are discussed elsewhere in this report.

The/

The table below shows in order of frequency the most common ascribed cause of death.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Deaths</u>
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	101	38.6
Vascular lesions affecting the nervous system	59	22.5
Malignant neoplasms	26	9.9
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	12	4.6
Other circulatory disease	10	3.8

This table is much the same as in past years.

The proportion of deaths due to accidents in the home, traffic accidents, and what the Registrar calls "other violence" continued to be less than in the south.

There were no deaths of children between the ages of 1 year and 15 years.

There were three deaths from accidents in the home. Two of these deaths were of old people aged over 75.

The following table shows the number of deaths at various ages from all causes:-

<u>1962</u>			
<u>Number of Deaths</u>			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All ages	118	144	262
- 1	3	3	6
1 - 4	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-
25 - 34	2	-	2
35 - 44	3	5	8
45 - 54	6	4	10
55 - 64	20	13	33
65 - 74	31	35	66
75 - 84	31	50	81
85 and over	22	34	56

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The table on the following page shows the figures for the past six years for stillbirths, neo-natal deaths, and all deaths of infants under one year of age. (By neo-natal deaths are meant deaths of infants during the first month after birth. Most infant deaths occur within the first few days of birth and are caused by congenital malformations and other causes, the prevention of which is difficult).

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Births	270	273	245	286	279	320
Total deaths under 1 year	11	8	5	6	3	6
Neo-natal deaths	7	6	4	6	1	2
Stillbirths	4	10	3	5	8	6
Infant mortality rate	41	29	20	21	11	19

It can be seen from the above table that 1962 was quite a good year for the records. The total of neo-natal deaths and stillbirths added together came to 8. The average total for the previous five years for neo-natal deaths and stillbirths was 11.

The infant mortality rate was 19. As we are dealing with a small number of births each year our infant mortality rate can show big variations from year to year. A truer picture can be got by taking the figures for a five year period. In the period 1958 - 1962 inclusive there have been 1,403 live births and 28 deaths of infants giving an infant mortality rate of 20 for the period. The rate for Scotland (1962) was 27.0.

In the whole county, including the town of Lerwick, 6,441 visits were made by District Nurses and by the Health Visitor to 1,455 children of pre-school age.

The Child Welfare Clinic at Hillhead was attended by 390 different infants who made a total of 1,517 attendances.

WELFARE FOODS

Welfare foods and vitamin preparations continued to be issued from the Local Authority's office situated in the Child Welfare Centre at Hillhead.

The following table illustrates the uptake of Welfare Foods from this office during 1961 and 1962.

<u>Welfare Foods Issued.</u>	<u>Tins of National Dried Milk.</u>	<u>Bottles of Cod Liver Oil.</u>	<u>Vitamin Tablets.</u>	<u>Bottles of Orange Juice.</u>
1961	23,743	1,510	628	5,679
1962	25,233	1,129	555	5,725

In the country districts the District Nurses continued to help in the distribution of vitamin preparations to mothers.

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Nursing and expectant mothers are entitled to the services of a Local Authority dentist. As long as the shortage of dental manpower in the country continues to be acute we are unlikely to have a real priority dental service. The District Nurses encourage expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children to obtain treatment from the school dental service whenever the opportunity presents. The table below shows the numbers treated in recent years.

Numbers treated by School Dental Officers

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Expectant mothers	68	3	20	12	9	11
Nursing mothers	18	8	29	23	30	34
Pre-school children	51	55	122	108	80	105

MIDWIFERY

During 1962 there were 284 confinements in hospital and 28 confinements at home. Expressed as a percentage this means that 91 per cent of all confinements occurred in hospital. The national average was in the region of 73 per cent.

No cases of puerperal pyrexia occurred during the year.

Sixteen midwives notified their intention to practise midwifery in the county.

Nine of our District Nurse/Midwives are qualified to administer gas and oxygen analgesia.

Maternity outfits are supplied free of charge to expectant mothers confined in their homes.

Statistics about mother and child welfare and maternity services are given on page 1 of the Appendix to this report.

HEALTH VISITING AND HOME NURSING

The Public Health Department's nursing staff consists of a Nursing Superintendent and twenty nurses. One of these nurses is a whole time health visitor, the rest are district nurses who also act as health visitors.

It is essential that our district nursing service is kept at full strength. Recruitment to the service has been sluggish and it has been hard to fill vacancies. Under these circumstances it has been impossible to plan any extension of the service.

Refresher courses of instruction are very necessary, to maintain the interest and efficiency of nurses who have to work for long periods in comparative isolation. However, we were unable to send any nurse during 1962 to any such course.

The Health and Welfare Committee have continued to strive to maintain good working and housing conditions for the nursing service.

CARE OF THE AGED

This has been and continues to be the most important medico-social problem facing the county. The figures for the 1961 Census are not yet to hand but it has been estimated that there are over 2,000 people over 70 in the community, and that in many of the country districts one in five people is a person of pensionable age. Many of the means of helping old people which are available in other parts of Scotland are scarcely practicable in the country areas of this county.

The high average age of the population in the county has an effect on the length of stay of patients in the general acute beds of the hospital and on the nature of the complaints treated there. Due also to the constant demand for geriatric nursing in the home, the District Nurse/Health Visitors often find that the time that they can spend on their other duties is restricted.

In the majority of cases relatives and neighbours give the help which enables an old person to continue to live in his own home and this help is often given under most difficult conditions.

Domestic Help Scheme

As stated above, the help of relatives and good neighbours continues to/

to be the main way of looking after most of our old people. When such help is not available we try to provide domestic assistance from the domestic help scheme - "the home helps." The cases who require such help are often so scattered that someone living in the neighbourhood is usually employed to help each particular case.

During 1962 the scheme was used to help 78 persons. All but one of the cases were aged and infirm people. Six whole-time and thirty six part-time Domestic Helps were employed at the end of the year.

This service is still developing, and is of great value. It is a service which is often the means of keeping old people in their homes and in their own communities and without which there would be no alternative to institutional care.

It is a service which can be improved and should be improved. It is essential that it should not be misused.

Eventide Homes

There are 29 beds in Viewforth Home and 13 beds in Leog Home. A further half dozen or so Local Authority cases are housed in the Brevik Hospital. Both houses are kept full but the waiting list for admission is not large and the demand for places in the eventide homes is not as great as one would expect. This is understandable when one considers that most old people are naturally reluctant to leave their home area and travel to town and live their last years with strangers. Many of them prefer to struggle on until they get past the stage of being suitable applicants for an eventide home and have become candidates for a hospital geriatric bed.

Hospital Services for the Old

In this county the demand for beds for patients needing hospital care is far more urgent than the demand for beds in hostels for the old. The hospitals at any time can only look after a small proportion of the large number of bedridden old persons.

The Brevik Hospital provides 50 geriatric beds. There are 23 beds in the Montfield Hospital and nearly all of them are now used for geriatric patients. In addition there are also some 12 - 15 beds in the Old Gilbert Bain Hospital which has been retained for use as convalescent beds for old persons who, although not permanent hospital cases, require prolonged hospital treatment before being sent home. If we did not have the use of these beds, the turn over of the beds in the New Gilbert Bain Hospital would be slowed down.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccinations against Smallpox

During 1962 106 infants were known to have been vaccinated against smallpox in this county. This compares with 46 in 1961 and 50 in 1960. Some others were probably vaccinated without the Public Health Office having any record of the fact.

It will be noted that there has been an improvement in the number of children vaccinated in the past few years though it is still a far lower proportion than in most other counties. In fact, about one third of the children in this county are vaccinated in infancy. It remains to be seen if this improvement in vaccination returns is a permanent or transient phenomena as a consequence of the outbreak of smallpox in several parts of England and Wales during the year.

The/

The safest and most suitable time for primary vaccination against smallpox is at any time from one year to about five years of age. Few children of this generation will go through life without having to be vaccinated against smallpox at some time or other (either for foreign travel or as a condition of entering nursing or other professions). It must be emphasised that adolescence is not the safest age at which a person should be vaccinated for the first time.

Diphtheria Immunisation

It is seventeen years since the last case of diphtheria occurred in this county. Diphtheria has only been repressed, not suppressed, and there is the constant danger of a resurgence in incidence should we abandon our prophylactic measures. All children should receive protective inoculation against diphtheria.

During the year 235 children were given a full course of immunisation against diphtheria. In the case of 225 of these children the diphtheria immunisation was given as part of a combined antigen.

Our figures show that just over 75 per cent of the children of pre-school age have been immunised against diphtheria. There is room for a little improvement in this figure.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

171 children were given a completed course of immunising injections against whooping cough. Practically all were given this as part of a combined antigen.

Protection against Poliomyelitis

During the year 603 persons were given primary protection against poliomyelitis compared with 378 in 1961. This was due partly to the introduction of Sabin Oral Vaccine in March, 1962 but also, to a greater degree, to the incidence of outbreaks of poliomyelitis in other parts of Scotland.

The total number of persons having received a protective course of vaccination against poliomyelitis totalled 3,613 at the end of 1962. Again there is room for improvement in this figure.

Statistics about immunisation are given on page 3 of the Appendix.

The general practitioners play a major part in the Council's schemes of immuno-prophylaxis.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year. 8 pulmonary cases and one non-pulmonary case were notified. The following table shows the annual average number of notifications and deaths in each year during five year periods up to 1955.

NOTIFICATIONS/

<u>Year</u>	<u>NOTIFICATIONS</u>			<u>DEATHS</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1931-35 (Average)	31	30	61	22	11	33
1936-40 (Average)	27	17	44	12	8	20
1941-45 (Average)	31	10	41	13	4	17
1946-50 (Average)	22	8	30	10	1	11
1951-55 (Average)	12	5	17	3	2	5

The following table shows the numbers of notifications and deaths for the last seven years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>NOTIFICATIONS</u>			<u>DEATHS</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
1956	5	1	6	-	1	1
1957	9	7	16	1	-	1
1958	8	6	14	1	-	1
1959	6	1	7	1	1	2
1960	2	1	3	-	-	-
1961	6	-	6	1	-	1
1962	8	1	9	-	-	-

Over the past seven years we have averaged 9 new notifications per year. When the two tables above are compared the decreasing incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis is obvious but we have by no means eliminated pulmonary tuberculosis. Patients whose lesions have long been considered healed do on occasion suffer a relapse in late middle age and can and do then re-infect young persons.

The examination of contacts of all cases and the protection of the young by B.C.G. vaccination has been energetically pursued during the year.

The best index available as to the extent of tuberculous infection within a community is the number of positive and negative reactors among school leavers as found by the tuberculin reaction. The proportion of children found to have encountered infection is falling throughout Scotland. This shows that the pool of infection is being progressively reduced.

In Shetland the numbers reacting to the tuberculin test are fewer than in most parts of Scotland. For this reason it is most important that young adolescents should be protected by B.C.G. vaccination before they leave school and go to areas where they may be exposed to infection. During the year 189 school leavers were given B.C.G. vaccine.

	<u>Children 13-14 years Tuberculin Tested.</u>	<u>Negative Reactors.</u>	<u>Percentage Negative.</u>	<u>Percentage School Leavers Negative in Scotland.</u>
1955	186	175	94	68
1956	235	219	93	72
1957	220	202	92	73
1958	198	183	92	74
1959	182	173	95	80
1960	181	173	95	81
1961	230	215	93	-
1962	198	189	95	-

70 contacts of tuberculosis cases were tuberculin tested and 67 of them were found to be negative. 64 of these negative reactors were given B.C.G. vaccination.

The Medical Officer of Health acted as Chest Physician to the county. Persons on the tuberculosis register and others attended the weekly chest clinic at the New Gilbert Bain Hospital.

District Nurses made a total of 256 visits to 72 people on the tuberculosis register.

Statistics about tuberculosis are given on page 2 of the Appendix.

Chiropody

The County Branch of the British Red Cross Society continued to run a Chiropody Clinic in Lerwick. The Local Authority have offered some financial help if the scheme can be extended outside the burgh. Unfortunately the Society have not been able as yet to extend their scheme.

Health Education

There is a stock of film strips on various health topics in the Public Health Office and District Nurse/Health Visitors have taken the opportunity of giving talks on health matters to women's clubs in their areas as the opportunity has occurred. 11 such lectures have been given by five of the District Nurse/Health Visitors and three nurses gave courses of lectures in first aid or home nursing.

The nurses also use a various assortment of leaflets and pamphlets for parents in the course of their child welfare work, but there is no doubt that informal discussion with the family doctor or the nurse is the most effective form of health education.

Attention must be drawn to the Royal College of Physicians' Report on Smoking and Health^{*} which was published in March, 1962. The Government has accepted its conclusions that smoking, particularly cigarette smoking, was a main cause of lung cancer and bronchitis, and probably also promotes the development of coronary artery disease.

Prevention of Accidents in the Home

There were three deaths from accidents in the home during 1962 and two of those deaths occurred in persons over seventy five. There was one death from this cause in 1961 and none in 1960. The very old and the child at the toddler stage are the two age groups which supply nearly all the deaths from accidents in the home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Apart from cases of tuberculosis notified earlier in this report the only notifiable infectious diseases occurring during the year were a case of typhoid in a Russian seaman and a case of paratyphoid B.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The first of June, 1962, was a most significant date in the mental health field as on that day all provisions of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, not already in operation came into force. These included new procedures for the compulsory admission of patients to hospital or their reception into guardianship. A basic principle of the new Act is that compulsory powers should be used only if there is no other way of ensuring that patients receive the care, treatment and protection necessary/

^{*} Smoking and Health. Pitman Medical Publishing Co.

necessary for their well being.

In addition under the terms of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, the Medical Officer of Health was required to review by 30th November, 1962, the 19 mentally handicapped persons in the county who were under formal guardianship, to determine whether it was necessary to retain compulsory powers over these patients, for them to have the necessary treatment and supervision. Consequent on this review 9 patients were removed from guardianship but continue to receive informal supervision and 10 still remain under formal guardianship.

Approximately 20 patients each year are discharged from mental hospitals back to their homes.

During the year the local authority submitted draft proposals for Mental Health Services under Part 11 of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960.

In December, 1962, the County Council appointed its first Mental Health/Social Welfare Officer. It was arranged that he would undertake an Orientation Course based on Kingseat Hospital, Aberdeen, after his appointment, so that he could obtain a general picture of the working of the new Mental Health Act. It is anticipated that this officer will be a vital link between home and hospital. This is particularly necessary in this county as a consequence of its geographical position.

These steps which have been taken are the first necessary steps towards the building up of an effective community mental health service.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

During the year there were 532 occasions on which vessels made a port in Shetland their first port of call after leaving a foreign country. In each case satisfactory Declaration of Health statements were received by Customs Officers.

NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT

There are no persons in the county known to be paid for acting as "child minders."

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1951

THE AGRICULTURAL (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

The Department of Health have asked Medical Officers of Health to comment in their reports on any action taken under these five Acts. As far as I know no action has been taken by the County Council under any of these Acts.

A P P E N D I XMATERNITY AND CHILD WELFAREDistrict Nurses employed as Health Visitors and
Health Visitor in Lerwick.

Number of Expectant Mothers visited	-	172
Total visits made	-	1,261
Number of Children under 1 year of age visited	-	359
Total visits made	-	3,031
Number of Children between age of 1-5 years visited	-	1,096
Total visits made	-	3,410
No. of Tuberculosis Cases visited	-	72
Total visits made	-	256
No. of other cases visited	-	9
Total visits made	-	80

Attendance at Lerwick Child Welfare Centre

Number of Expectant Mothers attending	-	11
Total attendances	-	20
Number of Children under 1 year attending	-	194
Total attendances	-	1,040
Number of Children 1 - 5 years attending	-	196
Total attendances	-	477

Births During 1962

(1)	Total number of live births during year (before correction for mother's residence)	-	306
	Total number of Stillbirths	-	6
(11)	Total number of births in (1) occurring in institutions	-	284
(111)	Total number of births occurring at home:-		
	Doctor present	-	26
	Doctor not present	-	2

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

	No. inspected.	No. requir- ing treatment.	No. accept- ing treatment.	No. actually treated.
Expectant Mothers	7	7	7	11
Nursing Mothers	26	26	26	34
Pre-school children	50	40	40	105

TUBERCULOSISNumber of Cases Diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory	7	1	8
Non-Respiratory	-	1	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

Number of Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis with their Home Residence in the Area who received Treatment in Sanatoria or other Institutions

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
In Institutions on Jan. 1st:		
Adults	2	-
Children	1	-
Admitted during the year:		
Adults	4	3
Children	3	-
Discharged during the year:		
Adults	5	1
Children	3	1
Died in Institutions:		
Adults	-	-
Children	-	-
In Institutions on December 31st:		
Adults	1	2
Children	1	-

Number of Persons resident in the Area at 31st December, 1962 who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis

Respiratory:	Males	-	43
	Females	-	18
Non-Respiratory:	Males	-	6
	Females	-	8

B. C. G. VACCINATION

	<u>Tuberculin</u>		<u>Negative</u>		<u>Vaccinated</u>	
	<u>Tested</u>		<u>Reactors</u>		<u>during 1962</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Contacts	48	22	45	22	43	21
School Leavers	108	90	102	87	102	87

SUMMARY OF IMMUNISING INJECTIONS DONE
UNDER THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S SCHEMES. 1962.

	<u>By Medical Officer of Health.</u>	<u>By Practitioners</u>
<u>Vaccinations</u> of pre-school children against smallpox	37	69
<u>Diphtheria.</u> Number of children given primary course of two injections	1	9
Number given re-inforcing dose	1	22
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus.</u> Number of children given primary course of three injections	39	16
Number of children given re-inforcing dose	38	-
<u>Whooping Cough.</u> Number of children given course of three injections	-	1
<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u> Number of children given course of three injections of combined antigen	27	143
Number given re-inforcing dose	-	6
<u>Poliomyelitis.</u> Number of persons given 2 primary injections of Salk Vaccine	25	250
Number of persons given re-inforcing doses of Salk Vaccine	39	624
Number of persons given course of Oral Vaccine	123	205
Number of persons given re-inforcing dose of Oral Vaccine	120	531
<u>B.C.G. Vaccine</u>		
Number of school leavers vaccinated	189	-
Number of contacts of tuberculous cases vaccinated	64	-

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

County of Zetland (Excluding Burgh of Lerwick)

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	80	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	90	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	8	8	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	11	11	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	20	-	-	-

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937

Burgh of Lerwick

Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections.	written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	71	75	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	71	75	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	by H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

